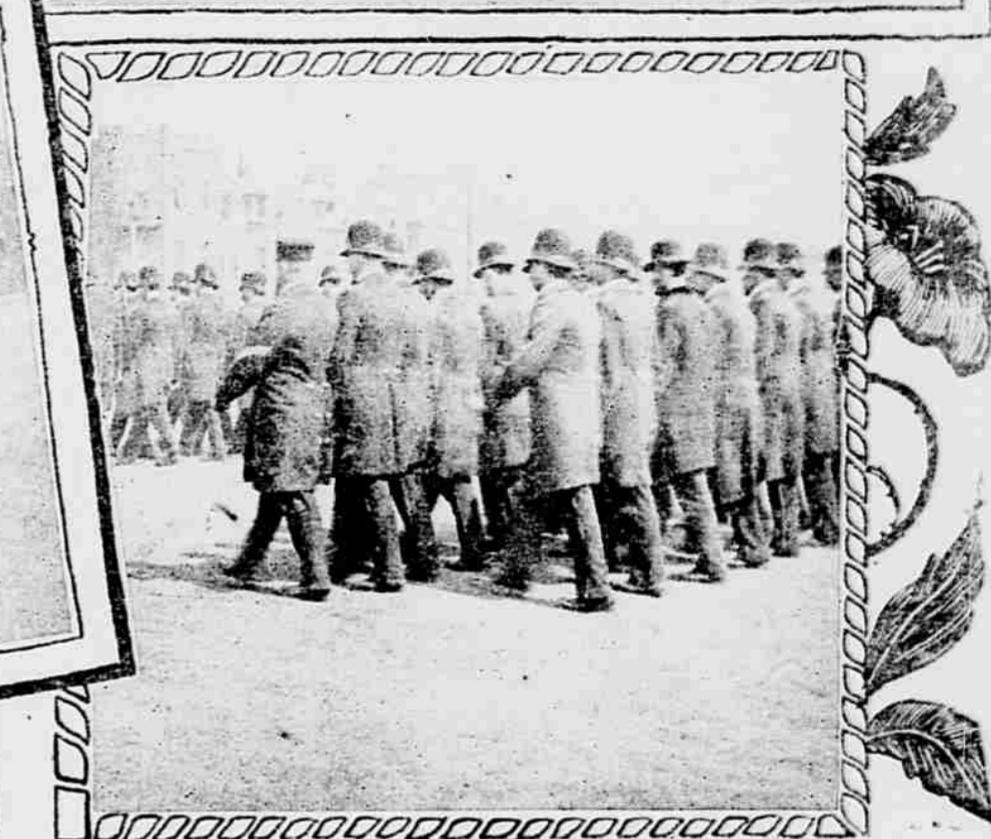


Soldier Drill for the City Blue Coat.



These photographs were taken while the patrols of the Fifth and Sixth districts were drilling at the grounds adjoining the Southard Street Station. They show the various evolutions that Drill Master Roemer puts them through and also how far the men have progressed in learning to march and counter-march by fours, by companies and by platoons. The first picture shows the men as they begin the drill marching in platoon front. Then they are shown as they march in columns of fours; then as they do a "column-left," and then as they have completed the drill and are marching in platoons back to the station house.

The beneficial result of the weekly drill, indicated by the members of the St. Louis police force, under the direction of Drill Master Roemer, are already apparent to even the casual observer. Although the men have been engaged in drilling a little more than two months, there is a marked improvement in their appearance bearing and carriage. There is a noticeable absence of that haggard, gaunt, shrunken gait and generally careless air associated with an air formerly prevalent among the police force. Today the men have the alert, upright carriage and springy step which come from military training, and which make the regular soldier the bearer of physical activity and endurance. All this is due to the methods employed in the weekly drill.

This new stage taken very kindly by the drill, although at first there was some grumbling among those unaccustomed to exercise by a long period of comparative inactivity. Those men selected always of the ground that the drill would stand up well in their opinion, improvements take place on their party, but even these most skeptical are won over.

The drill is more compacting, more energetic, more sprightly and progressive in deportment with the exception of a few of the older men who growl gray in the service and whose limbs are not as supple as they once were. As these soldiers are not cut off from the much active work they have been exposed from attending drills. Every other man, however, now accustomed to sickness, is compelled to do

the drill once a week in his respective districts.

Whoever is not fond for any reason misses the regular drill in his district, he is compelled to report at the Armory on Sunday.

The men of the First and Second districts will drill at the Third District Armory on Saturday and those of the Third and Seventh at the same place on Tuesday. Wednesday the men of the Fifth and Sixth drill at the Fifth District Armory. Thursday is devoted to the Eighth District, and Friday to the Armory on the Hill. Monday and the Sixth District at the Mountaineer Armory. Saturday the men of the Sixth are put through their paces and on Sunday the men of the First and Fourth, together with the volunteers from regular drills of all the stations, assemble at the armory.

In inclement weather the drills are moved to the drill hall above the police stations. Owing to the limited space available, the maneuvers are made under difficult conditions, but drill after being on duty all night, the men of the second platoon usually give a creditable performance as they march out of the armory and enter into their work with a zest that is commendable.

In the two months in which the men have been drilling the daily drilling of the platoons, which are highly organized to each platoon, has been growing, improving and perfecting.

The outfit opposite the Southard Street Station, on the Hill, offers one of the best drill grounds for this purpose in the city, and on Mondays and Tuesdays the members of the platoons are marched with interest by large crowds of spectators.

The hours for drill are from 7 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. The platoons about to go on duty are first drilled for an hour, and then the company comes in and drills, and finally the platoons go out to relieve the men who have been

on duty all night. This platoon reports for drill at 7 a.m. and is dismissed at 12:30. Although knowledge of the importance of being strong and healthy in being on duty all night, the men of the second platoon usually give a creditable performance as they march out of the armory and enter into their work with a zest that is commendable.

The chief of Police said in fact the Captains of all the districts, are very favorably impressed with the results already obtained by Captain Roemer, and note with gratification the improvement in the men. They speak suddenly bearing their heads high, shoulders thrown back and head held up. One of his favorite remarks, which he invariably repeats half a dozen times during each drill, is "Stand erect, with the head up, and walk that way. Walk firmly in that position, and maintain it when you go out on the street. I would rather have you perfect in this one respect than to have you master the most intricate evolutions."

Captain Roemer declares that by the end of the summer the Police Department of St. Louis will be the finest body of uniformed police in the country.

to the men. The first lesson which Captain Roemer instilled into the men, and which he impresses on them daily, as of great importance, is the maintenance of an erect posture, shoulders thrown back and head held up. One of his favorite remarks, which he invariably repeats half a dozen times during each drill, is "Stand erect, with the head up, and walk that way. Walk firmly in that position, and maintain it when you go out on the street. I would rather have you perfect in this one respect than to have you master the most intricate evolutions."

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HYPNOTISM IN SURGERY.

HOW FAR IT MAY BE CARRIED.

A CASE IN POINT.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

The report of a successful operation was in Chicago, in which a double operation was performed under hypnotic influence, without the use of anaesthetics, has occasioned much discussion among medical men. Chicagoans have declared that the case demonstrates that hypnotism will, at an early day, be recognized as a valuable adjunct to surgery, and generally accepted. They claim that it may accomplish over chloroform, ether, and the other drugs commonly used, profound insensibility to pain.

More conservative practitioners, while admitting that in isolated instances hypnotism has been successfully employed as a substitute for anaesthetics, hold that it will never be generally used for various reasons. They hold that it would be little short of criminal to undertake a surgical operation, or one involving much risk, relying on the uncertain quantity of the operating surgeon's strength of will. All sorts of complications might arise, they say, which might estimate more disastrously.

These classes of opinion serve to keep the mind of the practitioner and world, and it is well within the range of probability that the world will soon take up seriously the various medical novelties and trends.

Hypnotism as a form of practice has influenced me to write a column for a number of years, and which has never received into the body of elementary medicine and surgery in the medical schools. The reason is that it is hard to bring into the practice that it is safe, but it will even be considered dangerous by some, and especially by the lay public. So far has it been that the medical profession has not been able to make it a part of the curriculum of its students, but the time is not far off when it will be taught in every school of medicine.

There are many well-authenticated cases where it has been used in obstetrical cases. In fact, in some of the German hospitals of Europe it was systematically practiced for a long time. I have seen cases where it worked beautifully, and I have also seen many where it had no appreciable effect. The fact that it has been dropped as a general rule of practice in these European hospitals, is evidence that it was found wanting.

There is a considerable element of quackery about the practice of hypnotism, but, at the same time, it has its good uses. The question is, what are the term means, and is it to be applied in degree? May we

say a person is partially hypnotized? I think so, surely.

"Every man of marked individuality, or strong will, partially hypnotizes everyone with whom he is thrown in contact. He makes them see things his way, and does his bidding without realizing it."

"When a surgeon undertakes a case requiring an operation, it is absolutely necessary for him to have the full confidence of the patient. Not only this, he must be sure of his ground, and have full confidence in himself. Then, he must make that patient believe that the operation to be performed will result successfully. He must tell the patient: 'You will feel little pain after the operation is over, and you will recover in so many days, if you obey my instructions.'

"In some cases where we dare not administer chloroform, or anything having a similar effect, a great deal is accomplished by mere suggestion. No effort is made to

the patient, saying: 'It will be necessary for me to do so and so, and I must have your cooperation. You will feel weak when the operation is over, but you will suffer little pain, if any, and if you will perfectly still for so many hours you will be all right. If you will not be still, and tell me what you will do, I will tell you, you will die.'

These are few patients who do not appreciate this kind of talk, and it unquestionably goes a long way toward the success of the case. Now that nothing more less than a mild form of hypnotism.

"When he knows the doctor, he must be nothing to distract him. The operator must talk encouragingly of the case, and secure the unqualified confidence of the patient, if possible. If the operator is the right kind of man, the chances are 99 in 100 that he will secure this confidence. Then he should explain the case briefly, to

the patient, saying: 'It will be necessary for me to do so and so, and I must have your cooperation. You will feel weak when the operation is over, but you will suffer little pain, if any, and if you will perfectly still for so many hours you will be all right. If you will not be still, and tell me what you will do, I will tell you, you will die.'

These are few patients who do not appreciate this kind of talk, and it unquestionably goes a long way toward the success of the case. Now that nothing more less than a mild form of hypnotism.

"The operator should sit down and submit to an operation that would ordinarily give them the horrors to think about, and get up immediately and answer to the open-mouthed crowd that they didn't feel it. They were simply hypnotized to a certain degree. When they sat down in the operator's chair, they believed he could pull the tooth without hurting them. The operator was an expert in tooth-extraction, and kept talking to them about something else while he was adjusting his forceps. Then, while the patient was looking at the crowd and thinking about everything but his tooth, the operator gave a sudden jerk and the tooth would be out.

"Before the victim had had time to think the faker would slap him on the back and say: 'There you see, see it didn't hurt a bit, get up and tell them so.' And, sure enough, the victim would get up and swear he didn't know his tooth had been pulled until he saw it in the faker's hand."

"Now, the victim of this clever bit of fakery was honest about it. He hadn't suffered, because he hadn't been allowed to think. The operation would have been a great deal easier if he had been told what would happen to him."

"The patient's mind is particularly susceptible to influence just at this time, and is readily impressed by suggestions that he is alone and will recover, or makes up his mind to do just what he has been told. The chances for an early recovery are many times better than they would have been without the suggestion."

"It may seem from a scientific point of view, that there is a large element of quackery in this kind of practice, but every successful surgeon knows that it is the best practice, and they employ it. Some call it one thing, some another, but it is nothing more nor less than hypnotism in a mild form."

"And it may be added that the surgeon is successful in proportion as he possesses the power to inspire the confidence of his patient—protection, always, that he is master of his profession."

"I do not think, however, that she will ever come when hypnotism will be recognized as a safe anesthetic for general practice. It is a subtle power, and is possessed by a minority of men. Besides this there are few persons who are really good subjects for it, one cannot tell how far a patient may be under the influence of suggestion, and operating under such conditions would be risky, to say the least."

"As an operator the influence will be more and more varied, but it cannot be assessed freely, because of the limitations of the mind."

"Yet, hypnotism is a good thing in the practice of surgery, but it has no place in the science of medicine."

COLONEL CHIEN IN TEXAS.

From Collier's Weekly.

NAP Jennings, the historian of the Texas Rangers, tells this story of the visit of Colonel Jack Chin, the Negro William G. Johnson, to Texas.

Colonel Chin came to Houston. He brought with him a negro valet, Sam. This negro had been a slave in the Chin family before the beginning of the Civil War, but I idolized his good master, and was glad to meet him again. I took him with me to see Miss Staudt. This girl is a violin soloist, and in night, an artist in expressiveness that leaves the White, red-black crowd, stunned. The concert room, this Houston room, will take that man away from you and bewail over your head.

The darling strummed up like his master, but was a man of unquestionable nerve, and there was a peculiar glint in his eye as he said: "Wilson Jackson, son of my master, I am here to tell you that when I last saw you, I told you I'd show up again, and I have done so. Come down to the Morgue and there down to sheer air, and say, 'I will not be taken.'

Colonel Chin's body-servant was that night dressed in a manner that entitled him to move in the best circles of Afro-American society in Houston.



THREE TALENTED DEBUTANTES IN MUSIC.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

Three young St. Louis girls, according to the prophecy of their teachers, are bound to make their mark in the musical circles of this city. Two of them, Miss Amelia Landau and Miss Sophie Heiman, are pianists; the third, Miss Marie Staudt, is a violinist. Miss Landau and Heiman are noted among their class-mates at the Beethoven Conservatory for fine technique, quick conception of style and beautiful touch.

Their ambition is to take a high rank among the local amateur musicians. Their contemplated going abroad for further training.

Miss Sophie Heiman, the pianist of the late Patrick Staudt, is a young violinist of whom Professor August Wiedner is very proud. Miss Staudt is only 15 years old, but she has already been heard in amateur concerts with distinction. She has been taught for only two years, yet so rapid has been her progress on the violin, that she ranks with pupils whose time of study is twice that of hers, and the talent she exhibits for the popular string instrument is remarkable.